

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
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AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

ROBERTS THEATRE, 251 st. between 5th and 6th ave.
—KID VAN WINKLE.FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE (Theatre Francaise).
—LOVE AND INTEREST.LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 720 Broadway. —MAJOR DE
ROTHSCHILD—AN ENIGMA.WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 15th street.
—TWO ROSES.ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 16th street. —JANUSCHKE AS
MARY STUART.NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway. —LITTLE NELL AND THE
MARCHIONESS.GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and
23d st. —OPERA HOUSE—LE PETIT FAUCON.WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 20th st. —Perfor-
mances every afternoon and evening.OLYMPIA THEATRE, Broadway. —THE PANTOMIME OF
WEE WILLIE WINKLE.BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery. —OLD STRAW MAN OF
NEW YORK—FOOTMARKS IN THE SNOW.FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth st. —MAN
AND WIFE.GLOBE THEATRE, 728 Broadway. —VARIETY ENTERTAIN-
MENT—LUCRETIA BORGIA. M. D.MRS. F. R. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn. —
A ROMANCE OF THE RUINS.TONY PASTORS THEATRE, 201 Bowery. —VARIETY
ENTERTAINMENT.THEATRE COMIQUE, 64 Broadway. —Cecile Vocal
ISM, NIBLO A/C/O, &c.SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 25 Broadway. —
NIBLO MINSTRELS, FARGO, BUCKLE, &c.KELLY & LEON'S MINSTREL, No. 926 Broadway. —
THE ONLY LEON—SWEETEST OF WILLIAMS, &c.HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn. —NEARLY
MIRACLES, BURLINGTON, &c.BROOKLYN OPERA HOUSE. —WILSON, ROGERS &
WHITE'S MINSTRELS—VIRGINIA PASTORS, &c.BROOKLYN ATHLETIC CLUB, corner of Atlantic and Clin-
ton st. —DR. COBB'S GREAT DIETARY OF IRELAND.NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street. —SCENES IN
THE CIRCUS, ACROBATS, &c.AMERICAN INSTITUTE EXHIBITION. —ENTRÉE
FREE, Third avenue and Fifty-third street.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 418 Broadway. —
SCIENCE AND ART.DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 715 Broadway. —
SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, October 13, 1870.

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FRANK BLAIR IN MISSOURI.—Frank Blair
has been nominated for the lower House in
the Missouri Legislature. If he runs Gen-
eral Blair will probably realize the fact that
the "post of honor is a private station."THE POPE AND THE KING.—If the Pope
will content himself in Rome he is to have a
prince's privileges and a prince's honors. He
is not even to be absolutely robbed of ter-
ritory. A certain limited circle inside the
Leonine city is to be allotted to him. This is a
wise arrangement. Rome will have two great
potentates—a spiritual and a temporal. It
will have two grand courts, the one out-
rivaling the other. It is unreasonable to conclude
that Rome will become for the next twenty
years what Paris has been for the last twenty
years, the fashionable capital of the world?"GERMANY AS IT WAS."—Count Bismarck's
reported saying the other day in Versailles
may or may not be true. But the saying is so
good that it will live. It cannot die. It
covers a grand fact. "Germany as it was"
means that the map of Europe must be
reconstructed, that the Fatherland has
"lengthened her cords," as well as "strength-
ened her stakes," and that the German
people are never again to bow fearfully to the
dictation of France. "Germany as it was"
means that Count Bismarck sees the fruit of
his labors and the crowning of German unity.
"Germany as it was" is not the proud,
triumphant Germany of to-day.THE FISHERY DIFFICULTY.—How is it?
Another American vessel has been captured by
the Canadian authorities and hauled into a
Canadian port for fishing in what are called
British waters. Who is in the right? Who is
in the wrong? We wish our government to
make a clear and positive utterance on the
subject. If our fishermen do violate the law,
of course they must suffer. If they do not
violate the law, they suffer wrong; and the
wrong done to the humblest fisherman is a
wrong done to the whole American people.
In the interests of two great peoples, in the
interests of humanity, in fact, it is desirable
that this petty wrangling should cease. Little
spites sometimes kindle large fires.

The Late Elections—The Popular Endorsement of General Grant's Administration.

From the general results of the late elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa and Nebraska these facts may be regarded as established:—First—That the people of the United States, by a heavy majority, accept, endorse and approve the administration of General Grant. Second—That the republican party on the platform of this administration are sure of a decisive majority in the popular branch of the next Congress, whereby, the Senate being secure, both Houses will be in accord with the President to the end of his present term. Third—That he is good for a second term against all opposition combinations and any opposing candidate. Fourth—That the democrats have made no headway of any account since 1868. Fifth—That the new element of the colored vote is *en masse* with the republicans. Sixth—That there is some danger that the democracy may lose New York in November.

Such are the conclusions we draw from the general results of these late elections. The results, surprising to the democrats, are better for the republicans than their blundering managing politicians had expected. General Grant's administration, in short, proves to be stronger among the masses than the republican managers and organs had estimated it. Since the time of General Jackson, in the elections half way between one Presidential contest and another, the party out of power has, as a rule, been the gainers from the apathy and indifference of the party in power. It was generally supposed that such would be the results of these October elections, half way between 1868 and 1872. The republicans were troubled with doubts, divisions and apathy; the democrats appeared to be united, active and confident. The popular mind was supposed to be so much engrossed with the stupendous and momentous events of the great European war as to be indifferent even to the claims of Grant's administration in these elections; but the results have scattered all these fallacies to the winds.

First of all, the people are always ahead of the politicians on the practical issues of the day. The people understand better than the politicians can teach them the safe, sound and trustworthy policy of Grant's administration, devoted to the retrenchment of expenditures, the saving of the revenues, the reduction of taxation and the payment of the national debt, without disturbing by violent changes that wholesome equilibrium necessary to a steady advance in the prosperity of the general financial and business affairs of the country. Herein lies the great strength of the republican party as developed in these elections; for the democrats made their fight mainly against Grant's administration and his financial measures and policy. They professed, too, upon this general issue to be hopeful of carrying the next House of Representatives, while the republicans were not certain of saving it because of their local discords and general absence of activity or harmony upon their candidates, in Pennsylvania and Ohio especially. In truth, however, the issue between the financial policy of General Grant and the opposition policy of the democrats as an issue between something that is good and substantial for nothing but a change to financial disorders from rash experiments was so plain that the people could not be humbugged by charges of excessive extravagance, favoritism to bondholders and ruinous taxes and corruptions against an administration the record of which is fixed in official facts and figures.

The new element of the colored vote has no doubt been a valuable acquisition to the republicans in these elections, and as from these examples this new element may be counted on the same side in the approaching November elections it becomes an interesting question how far this colored vote may affect the results in New York and New Jersey. From the results of Tuesday's city election in Newark, showing a heavy republican gain, and from the facts that New Jersey fluctuates between the two parties on a majority of from two to three thousand, and that the colored vote in the State is over five thousand, the probabilities are in favor of the opinion that the democracy will lose the State in November. In New York the republicans expect a great reduction of the democratic majority of this city under the new Congressional election laws, which, it seems, from last Tuesday's example in Philadelphia, the national authorities will enforce, if necessary, by a squad of United States marines or soldiers. But, at all events, the democrats, against a general turnout of the republicans, looking at these October results, will have to do their best throughout the State to save our State Assembly in November, and even Hoffman's re-election, from present indications, ceases to be a foregone conclusion.

It may be considered as settled that the republicans will have a decisive majority in the Lower House of the next Congress; and having the Senate, General Grant will have plain sailing to the end of his present term. It may be considered as settled that he will be the republican candidate for re-election in 1872, and will be re-elected. All doubts that may have existed upon these questions have been dissipated in these October elections. What, then, becomes the policy of the democratic party, and especially of the party in New York? The party at large, we suppose, will still continue drifting about without any fixed policy or principles, except opposition to Grant's administration, waiting, still "waiting for something to turn up." But the New York democracy, under the guidance of Tammany Hall, should aim at something better than this.

It is possible that Mr. Tweed, from these late Western elections, in connection with his late Western excursion, is somewhat enlightened in reference to the chances of the New York democratic favorite in 1872. At any rate, he and the other Tammany schemers will be wise in devoting their labors hereafter less to the democratic candidate for the next Presidency than to the interests of the party in New York, which can best be served in studying the interests of the people of the city and the State. Indeed, in this view the main question for Tammany Hall is now, Can we save New York in November?

Good News for Office-Holders.—It is reported that General Spinner, Treasurer of

the United States, will recommend a material increase in the salaries of government officers. This will give a new impetus to the government machine. It is also said President Grant favors the recommendation.

The Military Situation—Difficulties Before the Prussian Army.

Fighting is again reported quite active about Paris. A sortie in force was made by General Ducrot on Friday, between Fort Mont Valerien and St. Cloud, on the west side of Paris, and the Prussians were so severely defeated that they were compelled to abandon the position on the hills back of St. Cloud, whence they were preparing to shell the city. This is an important victory, not only in regard to the indication it affords of General Trochu's intention to cut up his enemy by sorties, but in its effect on the spirits of the soldiery, encouraging them, as it does, to renewed efforts and teaching them the tactics of a sortie. The movement may have been influenced by the news of the French attack near Orleans on the rear defences, and this far it shows that Paris, while orderly and quiet, is also vigilant and ready. Battles have also occurred at Dreux, about forty miles west of Paris, and at Mont Didier, about the same distance north, which resulted in Prussian defeats. These are probably minor affairs, skirmishes between the home guards and the urban scouts, but they indicate that the peasantry in the provinces are not frightened by the mere name of uhlans, as they have heretofore been, or they may indicate something more dreadfully suggestive—that the peasantry have been oppressed too much and are at length at bay. The battle at Artenay, near Orleans, is not yet ended. The French troops, among whom were the Papal Zouaves, were undoubtedly badly defeated by a superior force of Prussians, but they took refuge in a wood, where they held their own, and have since been heavily reinforced, and the battle is yet undecided. On this battle depends a great deal more than the prestige of victory for new troops. It may actually settle the question of the further investment of Paris.

Our special correspondent at Versailles, in a telegraphic letter published this morning, shows that the Prussians themselves are in danger of a scarcity of provisions. They have eaten out the country for miles around their immediate neighborhood, and the fierce resistance of the peasants to the requisitions of the uhlans prevents any great supply from that source. They have to depend on their own stock of supplies, which are being transported continually over the long line of the Strasburg Railway, and with the immense number of men to be fed a break in the line for twenty-four hours may put the whole army upon a slim allowance. Great uneasiness exists in consequence and it has been determined to bombard Paris vigorously, and probably storm it, as soon as the heavy siege guns have arrived and are placed in position. They lack men, too, this immense army. The vigilance of the enemy inside the works renders the duty of investing the city closely a hard matter for the present number of troops, and it is not considered safe to spare any men for a southerly movement. Indeed, the Strasburg army has been ordered to Paris, instead of Lyons.

The difficulties of the situation are therefore greatly increased for Prussia. Her recent note to the great Powers concerning her inability to feed the French who may surrender with the city does not relieve her from the frightful responsibility of the starvation that now threatens her own army as well as the army and people of Paris. The cruel requisitions that her troops have levied upon the people and the raids that have robbed the peasants of their food have rendered the Prussians alone responsible to the civilized world for the terrible scenes that may ensue when food gives out in the besieged city.

Prince Napoleon in England.

A brief despatch published this morning states that Prince Napoleon, the somewhat erratic, yet very able, cousin of the ex-Emperor of the French, is now in London "intriguing" for the restoration of the empire. Should this information prove to be strictly correct the Prince displays a magnanimity, as well as an activity, worthy of a better cause. Had the excellent advice he gave in his famous and powerful speech delivered in the French Chambers last winter been strictly followed the imperial system would scarcely have been in such a plight as we behold to-day. But since the commencement of his cousin's reign the chief supporters of the now fallen empire have seemed to make a point of belittling and discrediting that member of the Napoleonic family who bears the greatest resemblance, in form and feature, to the first founder of the house. He has been nicknamed "Pon-Pon" and held up to ridicule in a variety of ingenious but very petty ways. Recently, too, the Empress, while still Regent of France, deprived him of his appointments, and it is said that Napoleon III. refused to receive him at Wilhelmshöhe. What, then, he has to expect from a restoration of these unkind relatives is rather difficult to conjecture. His own personal opinions are well known to be republican, and his record points to a destiny not at all imperial. His lot is with the people, and by the triumph of the people he is most likely to have justice done to his undoubted talents. Generosity is a noble trait, but a generosity which compromises the future of a nation, as well as of the man himself, is too romantic for this practical age.

Prince Napoleon has been accused of being too fluent with the tongue. We have often thought the charge to be overstrained, but if he be employed in England now as represented we shall fear that another member of the family has indeed been smitten with the blindness that seems to doom them all.

THE GERMAN STEAMSHIP HERMANN has arrived safely at Bremen. She encountered no French cruisers on the voyage, and found none blockading the German port. It is probable that the line will resume running at once, and, under the French admiral's recent instructions, no very great effort will likely be made by French cruisers to capture any of the steamers.

General Robert B. Lee.

Within the last six months death has been remarkably busy among the great warriors of our civil conflict. With Thomas, Farragut and Lee, the three men who throughout the contest most nearly represented the American idea of the true knightly soldier, the Bayards of the contending forces, have departed from earth. While the reunited Union deeply deplored the loss of Farragut and Thomas, and freely lavished the highest encomiums upon their names and memories, it cannot withhold its tribute to the soldier just dead, who, while warring in an unhappy and illusory cause, pursued his individual course with the true instincts of soldierly honor. While he sought by force of arms, by all the accepted appliances of the military art, and by the energetic exercise of his unquestionable military genius to secure the victory, he never descended to the childish trick of underrating his enemy nor sullied his record with the horrible atrocities of some of his subordinates. Of his course in turning his sword against the Union, in subordinating his duty to the country to his presumed duty to his State, we shall say nothing now that he is dead. Many brighter intellects than Lee's were misled by the dazzling will-o'-the-wisp of State rights. As a brave enemy he is deserving of a tribute, and for his course since he surrendered his sword at Appomattox he deserves high honor. He alone of all the Confederate chiefs who were brave enough to take the consequences of a surrender has fully comprehended the magnanimity of the government. He drew within himself, avoided publicity, persisted in reticence, and, confessing by all his acts that his own cause was lost forever, depicted himself with the modest dignity that becomes a fallen chief.

The glories achieved in a civil war are unenviable at the best. The Romans never erected monuments on the battle fields of their civil wars nor permitted ovals to the returning conqueror in an intestine strife; but, as we honored the memories and celebrated the victories of Farragut and Thomas, so will the Southern people honor the memory and celebrate the victories of Lee.

The Approaching Eclipse of the Sun.

At the last session of Congress a sum of thirty thousand dollars was appropriated for the observation of the solar eclipse, which is to be visible from the Mediterranean Sea and the northern part of Africa on the 22d of December, 1870. It was ordered that two army officers, together with two officers of the navy and an assistant from the Washington Naval Observatory, should be associated with the American savans who are to go out on this scientific expedition, of which Professor Pierce, Chief of the Coast Survey, will have the general supervision. By direction of the Secretary of War Major Abbott and Captain Ernst, of the Engineer Corps, have been designated as the army officers to accompany the expedition. Professors Harkness, Hall and Eastman, of the Washington Naval Observatory, will sail on the 2d of November for Liverpool, thence to Malta, and then to Syracuse, Sicily, where they will observe the total eclipse of the sun. They will carry out a complete set of instruments, and their attention will be particularly devoted to the time of apparent contact of the sun and moon, the physical constitution of the corona, and to all the phenomena which the spectroscopic, the polariscope, the photometer, the photograph, and the best instruments for magnetic and meteorological observations can reveal. The time of the total eclipse will be about two P. M. on the 22d of December, and if the sky is not hidden by clouds observations may be expected that shall be equally valuable as those which were made on the great total eclipse of August 7, 1869. That eclipse, it will be remembered, was visible almost everywhere in the United States. When not obscured by clouds, it was seen on a regular line running from a central point in Alaska to the coast of North Carolina. Observations made on it along that line and from various points all over the country were immediately telegraphed to the HERALD, which published them on the following day. Never since the total eclipse which occurred February 18, B. C. 3102, and which the Brahmins recorded in their grand astronomical work, "The Surya Siddhanta," has a solar eclipse been so well observed as that of August 7, 1869. It was the last one of the same class to be seen during the remaining term of the nineteenth century, and the astronomers of every nation made special preparations for observing it. The novelty and importance of some of the results which were obtained have stimulated them to make even more extensive preparations for minutely observing the total eclipse which is to be visible from the Mediterranean and the northern part of Africa. Besides the party in charge of Professor Harkness another party will soon sail for Gibraltar and Northern Africa, in charge of Professor Newcomb, with a view of making similar observations. European astronomers will doubtless be sent on the same errand by their respective governments. The results which may be obtained will probably throw much additional light on the mysterious problems concerning the sun. Nor can they fail to prove, like almost all other results of purely scientific investigation, of ultimate practical importance to the dwellers on earth.

The Coolie Troubles in Peru.

A terrible coolie insurrection occurred in the north of Peru, about one hundred and forty miles from Lima, early in September, which, from the account of our correspondent at Lima—whose letter is published elsewhere—brought to light some most ferocious instincts on the part of the mild, almond-eyed heathen. About two thousand of them, armed with clubs, knives and axes, murdered the families of the owners of the plantation on which they lived, and then prepared to sack a small village. On the way, however, they encountered two determined white men, who, barricading themselves in a church, drove off the bloody-minded wretches by a vigilant and well directed fire of small arms. This defence gave the villagers time to prepare a breastwork, behind which forty of them repelled the whole Chinese army, which took to the mountains. The whole district of Peru where this occurred is now in dread of another incursion and at the same time is deprived of its field laborers, so that the crops are ruined.

Signalling the Approach of Storms.

Our government, following the example of the English and some other European governments, and directed thereto by an act of Congress passed at the last session, has made arrangements to have meteorological observations taken at various military stations throughout the country, and to have telegraphic notice given on the seacoast and on the Northern lakes of the approach and force of storms. This plan we have advocated in our columns for a long time. The practical importance of such an undertaking has been sufficiently proved in Europe to warrant us in expecting from it great advantages, particularly in regard to our shipping. Vessels in port can be, by a timely warning of an approaching storm, put in a condition of safety, and vessels about to leave port can be detained in case of expected danger. In various other ways it will prove practically beneficial, to say nothing of its results in a scientific point of view. A pamphlet published by the chief signal officer of the War Department, and from which we publish to-day some extracts, will enable our readers to understand clearly the objects contemplated and the means by which they are to be attained.

Not Respectable Enough.

Sheriff O'Brien was rejected by his colleagues of the young democracy as candidate for Mayor because he was not respectable enough, and the party could not afford to go before the people without a reputation as well as a candidate for the highest office in the city. This was very hard

The Theatrical and Concert Season.

The managers have opened the present season, even at an early period, with fair promise to the public of an excellent winter series of entertainments. There are now not less than twenty-five places of amusement inviting the patronage of the public. This is almost unprecedented in this gay city. It leaves London entirely in the background, and is equal to Paris before the dread shadow of war fell upon her. The public have a right to expect this and much more. The theatres and concert rooms are crowded every night. There never was a better opportunity for the managers to supply first class talent at moderate prices than now. Europe has sterner work on hand than the gayeties of the theatre. In Paris the theatres are closed up and the artists are cast adrift to find a livelihood in foreign engagements. This affords a fine opportunity for American managers to bring over the pick and choice of the Opera des Italiens and the Opera Comique. We can accommodate them both here in the Academy of Music and in the Grand Opera House. Whatever difficulties lie in the way of the managerial success at the Academy, we presume they can be smoothed over without much trouble. New York can support both houses in their diverse enterprises quite as well as London sustains Drury Lane theatre and the Italian Opera House, and leave a good margin of profit to the managers.

Our managers ought to vie with each other in producing the best talent and the best plays. Even if they find it necessary to import dramas from England for the American stage, as it seems they do, they ought at least to select the dramatic works of first class authors and not the mere driftwood of second rate playwrights. Take, for instance, the play now on the stage at Wallack's, the "Two Roses." It is produced in exquisite taste, but it is the taste of the carpenter, the scene painter and the costumer, wasted upon very dull and stupid material. This should not be so. The "Black Crook" drama, we are happy to say, has nearly played itself out. For this we may consider ourselves indebted in a great measure to Fisk, Jr. He has reduced this style of act to such a point in his opera bouffe that it ceases to excite any of that kind of interest which rendered Black Crook infamous and profitable in its early days. It is not likely, then, that the promised revival of the "Black Crook" at Niblo's will be a success.

For many years there never was a better opportunity for a good theatrical season than now. Nilsson has just closed a most remarkable series of concerts, and after a brief absence she will return, and it is to be hoped, will develop her glorious voice in opera. Seebach is crowding the Fourteenth street theatre every night with audiences who are not dumb to recognize in every character her extraordinary genius. To-night she will ask a verdict upon her capacity to render a new and difficult part in the play of "Love and Intrigue." Those who have appreciated her wonderful power in "Marie Stuart" and "Jane Eyre" will be anxious to see her in this new character. All things considered, including the opportunity of obtaining first class artists from Europe in this hour of trouble—her bombarded capitals, beleaguered cities, voiceless opera houses and dreary theatres, without footlights or tinsel beauties—we ought to have a most brilliant theatrical season this winter.

Scandal Among the Politicians.

It is certainly discreditable to American politics to find that the moment a man is nominated to any political office he is despoiled of whatever decent reputation he may have hitherto held in the community, and is very apt to find himself held up to public contumely, so that it would appear to a foreigner that none but persons of a low standard of morality enter into the arena of politics. The present republican candidate for Governor of this State is no exception to the rule. Hardly was his nomination made before he was publicly charged with misconduct and malfeasance in the two offices which he had previously held—those of Lieutenant Governor of the State and of Assistant United States District Attorney in this city. In the latter office the charge was that he had favored the escape of a slave trader in consideration of a bribe; and the assertion was made on the authority of the then United States Marshal, Mr. Robert Murray. An affidavit in denial of the charge having been published yesterday, purporting to come from the principal in the bribery, if bribery there were, Mayor Hall addressed a note to Marshal Murray requesting him to make a statement of what he knew in the matter; and the Marshal has replied in a communication reaffirming the original charge and giving a circumstantial account of how the facts came to his knowledge. We publish the correspondence and leave our readers to judge for themselves.

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on O'Brien, with all his fine clothes, good looks and tasty figure to endorse his respectability. But he had to submit. What is left for him, then, in his hour of affliction, but to fling himself upon the maternal bosom of Tammany, shed bitter tears of penitence and supplicate that a fatted calf may be slaughtered on the spot.

The Lecture of Tom Hughes, M. P.

The same old speech which Englishmen have been always making when they come to talk about this country was the lecture of Mr. Tom Hughes, M. P., at Boston the other night. We have heard the same thing over and over. When this country is prosperous and not in difficulty Englishmen talk very soft and soothingly about us and our institutions, Anglo-Saxon unity and fraternal feelings; but let trouble come, or even the forecast of trouble, and the same silver-tongued orators are the first to turn their back upon us and sympathize with everything hostile to our institutions and government. These platitudes about the English and American people going arm and arm in the advance of civilization and progress are worn out. Of course the American people are to be found in the front rank of progress, not hand in hand with any nation, but a few steps in advance. They belong to a race upon whose stock they have considerably improved, and they are not going to fall behind. When Dickens paid his first visit here, twenty odd years ago, he was very civil in his speeches, but when he returned to England he was as malignant in his books as he was delicate in his speeches. When he paid his second visit, however, he found nothing to condemn in our social life and habits. The satires contained in his writings were superseded by an enforced apology and gilded over with genial palaver. The speeches of English celebrities concerning this country are all of the same stamp. Nobody here appreciates them beyond their value. From the recent effort of the author of "Tom Brown at Rugby" we are disposed to think that he can make a book much better than deliver a lecture.

The New Darien Expedition.

We are glad to learn that Commander Selfridge will undertake about the middle of next November a new Darien expedition. Besides completing his exploration—which the rainy season interrupted—of the San Blas routes, and perhaps making that of the route from Polabka, Commander Selfridge intends to explore thoroughly the Atrato and Truando route, which is now regarded, in accordance with Humboldt's opinion, as the most feasible for an interoceanic ship canal. Of this route we gave a full editorial account on Tuesday. The officers of the new Darien expedition will be selected exclusively from the navy, the telegraphic and other civil corps being dispensed with. The inconveniences inseparably connected with "mixed expeditions" will thus be avoided. A conflict of authority is almost always inevitable in such an expedition unless the province of the scientific corps is accurately defined to their satisfaction and that of the naval officer commanding it. It is highly creditable to the thorough and extensive course of studies at the Naval School in Annapolis that its graduates may be considered as competent to perform the manifold duties of an exploring expedition, which science and commerce count among the most important underlikenings of modern times.

The McFarland-Richardson Tragedy in Another Act.

The assassination of a prominent citizen of Cleveland, Ohio, by a husband who imagined his honor to have been outraged, is only another act in the domestic tragedy that occupied the attention of our citizens some time since. It seems that the killer of the wife seducer even relied upon the result of the McFarland case for immunity in the homicide he committed. A call upon New York lawyers is made by the murderer's friends and, no doubt the price of insanity depositions will be immediately enhanced in the Cleveland criminal market. We give to-day further and very interesting particulars in regard to this latest fireside spoliation and its tragical consequences.

PRINCE FREDERICK CHARLES.—It has been reported that Prince Frederick Charles, who is in command of the German forces around Metz, is dead. It is not impossible that this rumor is unfounded. It was previously reported that the Prince had been taken ill with fever. The death of the Prince would be a calamity to Prussia. He is one of the best German generals whom this war has developed. But his death will not alter the situation. It is not impossible that this rumor will prove as foundationless as the rumor regarding Von Moltke.

YACHTING AFFAIRS.

The match race between the Sappho and Cambria, announced yesterday, did not come off, owing to the absence of wind and the heavy fog that prevailed the entire morning. The Cambria is at present lying inside the Horsehoe and the Sappho is anchored off the Club House, Staten Island. The race has been set down for to-day, and both yachts will probably proceed at an early hour this morning to the lights, whence they are to sail twenty miles to windward and back.

In the contest on Tuesday between the Cambria and Dauntless neither vessel turned the stakeboat, as already mentioned. It appears that in the first place the steamer made the twenty miles from the lights too rapidly for the contesting vessels, which were beating to windward, and that when she came to anchor she was entirely out of sight. Darkness having set in she hoisted two lamps, but, failing to see them, the yachts showed blue lights to indicate their positions. The Dauntless was then (seven o'clock) a good distance ahead, the Cambria standing off on the quarter. The blue lights were not seen from on board the steamer, but it was not thought they belonged to the yachts. In any case the steamer had no means of attracting attention beyond her two lamps and repeating whistles. Unable to discover her whereabouts, after a long and vigorous search, the contestants eased sheets and rounded homeward before the wind. The race, however, will probably be renewed to-morrow under more auspicious circumstances.

CRICKET.

Great International Match.
On Friday and Saturday of the present week the great cricketing event of this season will come off at Germantown, Philadelphia, on which occasion a grand international contest between eleven Americans and eleven Englishmen will take place. The American team will be composed of the flower of the famous Young America Club, the members of which are all Americans, and on whose grounds the match is to be played. Mr. George Newhall will act as their captain. The English eleven will be under the captaincy of one of the best players of the day, Mr. W. G. Grace, who will, so far as can be ascertained, comprise the following players:—Messrs. Bostall, Hargreaves and McIntyre, of the Germantown Club; Pearson, of the Philadelphia Club; Bance, Norrie and Carpenter, of St. George Club; Byron, Rogers and Kettler, of the New York Club; and A. Eastwood, of the Wilton Club.